

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: 10, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
VOLUME XIX. No. 49.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

rock, and other clergymen. The Missionary Bishop about to depart for Oregon said that in that vast territory, containing three hundred thousand square miles of fine agricultural land, there were only three clergymen and not one church. People, he said, were ready to come forward with money to aid the Oregon mission, but men were wanted and could not be found for the work. A collection was afterwards taken up.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, pastor of the Washington street Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, last evening delivered a discourse on the character of the late venerable Joseph Moser, who had been a resident of Brooklyn for seventy-one years, and a member of the church seventy-three years. The deceased was a member of the first Board of Trustees in Brooklyn, and has ever since acted a conspicuous part in the history of that city. He had seen that place increase from a little village of two or three hundred inhabitants to a city of one hundred and twenty thousand, and the population of our country run up from three millions to twenty-four millions. He was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1770.

The reader is referred to another column for later intelligence from Mexico. The news, though interesting, presents no features of special importance. As usual, our paper contains many columns of interesting and important matter, to which we have no room to refer particularly. A glance at the headings will tend to enlighten the reader as to the contents of the different articles.

The European War—The Debates in the British Parliament—Russo-American Privileges.

The mails of the Canada bring us the reports in *extenso* of the debates in the English Parliament on that passage of the Queen's speech which refers to the affairs of the East, and also the diplomatic correspondence by which the later stages of the negotiations have been carried on since the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. A careful perusal of these documents only confirms the conclusion, over and over again maintained in this journal, that if the English Cabinet had assumed a bold and firm attitude from the moment that Russia gave unequivocal evidence of her designs by the occupation of the Principality, the dangers that now menace the peace of Europe might have been averted.

Nothing can be feebler or more equivocal than the arguments used by Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues in defence of their policy—except, perhaps, that policy itself; and they fully bear out the impressions to which we have so frequently had occasion to give expression. It is clear that up to the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea, the hesitating and vacillating conduct of the British Cabinet deceived the Czar into the notion that it would exhaust every means of negotiation and induce the Porte to make almost any sacrifice sooner than allow Europe to be dragged into a general war. He had reasonable grounds for indulging in this expectation. He saw that Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, in their anxiety to preserve peace and consult interests which were certainly not compatible with the honor and public feeling of England, were willing to be duped by assurances that deceived no one else, and which were continually belied by acts. It is useless for them to ground their defence upon their faith in those assurances, or upon a late discovery of the ulterior nature of his designs. Previous to the mission of Prince Menschikoff, it was known to the other European Courts, and, indeed, public attention was called to the fact by the English press, that a concentration of troops was taking place on the southern frontier of Russia, preparatory to some demand of an extensive and dangerous character being made on the Sultan. Since then each successive step taken by Russia has been in itself a significant warning that more serious objects were contemplated than were developed in the demands of the Russian envoy. Wilfully blind, the English government not only disregarded the advice given them by their own agents, but prevented France from taking that decisive course which the bold and straightforward policy of the Emperor dictated. As soon as the intelligence forwarded to the English Cabinet by Colonel Rose was communicated to Louis Napoleon, he at once ordered out his fleet; and we have it on the authority of the Marquis of Clanricarde, who happened to be in Paris at the time, that so far from co-operating with the French government, and acting cordially with it, the British Ambassador was directed to use every art of persuasion, and urge every entreaty, to prevent the French fleet from going to the East; and it was in consequence of his efforts that the fleet did not proceed beyond a certain distance.

The motives assigned by the Earl of Clarendon and his colleagues for their policy of hesitation and delay, although to some degree borne out by a fortunate concurrence of events, are not in reality those that influenced them. The neutrality or co-operation of Austria and Prussia would have been decided as easily at an earlier stage of the question as it is now. Either of those lines of conduct depends upon considerations entirely irrespective of any new features which the more recent acts of the Czar may have developed. In a late article, we had occasion to show that there were no real grounds for apprehension as to the course those powers would take. The very existence of Austria depends, if not upon its cordial union with the maritime Powers, at least upon a strict neutrality between them and Russia. The interests, as well as the feelings of the King and people of Prussia, point to the same policy. As to the alleged object of giving time to the Sultan to prepare for the struggle, we attach the same value to it as to the other pretence. The question was not then, any more than it is now, to be decided by the arms of the Porte; and we repeat the same conviction to which we have so frequently given utterance—that if England and France had assumed at an earlier stage of this question the bold and decided attitude which they have in this, the eleventh hour, adopted, there would probably have been no occasion at all to appeal to arms. No; the true causes of this unfortunate policy of delay and hesitation are to be found in the opposing influences that distracted the English Cabinet itself, and which were only reconciled by the firm and manly course taken by Lord Palmerston, when he found that he could not bring his colleagues over to his views. Nothing, in short, that has transpired in the debates or in the documents laid before Parliament respecting this question, has at all altered our opinions upon this point.

A new incident has developed itself in connection with the Eastern question, respecting which, as it comes nearly home to us, it will be necessary for us to say a few words.

It has been the policy of Russia since its embodiment with the Western Powers, to seek to extend and cement its alliances even with distant countries. We have witnessed the result of its efforts in this way in the case of Persia. Differing so much from Russia in the character of our institutions, and in the liberal sympathies of our people, it might have been supposed

that in no state of circumstances would that Power be likely to cast its eyes towards us with a view to entangle us in the meshes of its diplomacy, or in the dangers of a general war. Such an hypothesis, absurd as it may seem, has nevertheless some foundation in fact. We have got Russian agents amongst us who are making strenuous efforts to form certain combinations, differing entirely in their character from the alleged motives of their visit, which were said to be nearly similar to those which brought to this country some years ago, Captain, now Admiral Von Schantz, Captain Pepin, and other officers in the Emperor's service, who were sent over here to superintend the construction of the steam frigate Kamschatka, and likewise to inspect our railroads and our system of naval architecture, of which the Czar is known to be a warm admirer. The Russian officers who are here now, came over for the ostensible purpose of superintending the construction of the screw propellers ordered by the Emperor of Mr. Webb, one of our most eminent shipbuilders, during a recent visit paid by the latter to St. Petersburg. There is reason to believe, however, that that object forms only one, and that the most unimportant, part of the mission of these gentlemen; for facts have come to our knowledge which leave no doubt upon our minds that they are sent here to effect the organization necessary for fitting out Russian privateers in our ports. There were three of those officers at the Astor House, namely, Messrs. Gramwald, Forstine and Lockoff, and three at the Clarendon and other hotels, and they have subsequently scattered through this and other cities of the Union busily engaged in endeavoring to carry out the objects of their instructions. That the Czar will obtain as many ships as he wants here is probable enough. This is the best market that he could send to procure them, for our shipbuilders are famed for constructing the fastest clipper ships and steamers in the world, and they will have no objection to execute his orders as fast as he sends them in, provided that by doing so they are guilty of no contravention of the law of nations. But the idea that he can pick up enough adventurers here to man them as privateers is founded on a total ignorance of the character of our population. The floating population of our cities is, for the most part, composed of European republicans who have been exiled from other countries for the assertion of principles diametrically opposed to those upon which the Czar's government is based, and many of whom are only awaiting the means and the opportunity to proceed to Turkey to enrol themselves in the armies or navy of the Sultan. These persons will, no doubt, listen to the propositions of his agents, and, as a duty to God and humanity, will take all the money they can get from them; but they will probably turn it to good account, by proceeding forthwith to Constantinople, and it would not at all surprise us if this scheme of the Czar were the means of procuring for the Sultan some of his best soldiers.

Up to the present time the exertions of these Russian agents have not been attended with much success. The applications which they have made to some of our merchants to engage in these enterprises have in every instance been met with a contemptuous refusal. It is not likely that we shall again see a citizen of this republic coming forward, as in the case of the Russian frigate Kamschatka, during the excitement of the Polish revolution, in 1830, to furnish funds to support the cause of despotism. It will be recollected that when that vessel put back into one of our ports, after being disabled and almost wrecked in a storm, a merchant of New York supplied the money to fit her out again. It was nearly the cause of his ruin; and, in fact, to this day he has never recovered the damage which it did him in public estimation.

This experiment amongst the maritime portion of our population is, it seems, not to be confined to Russia. The English government have also agents here, who are instructed to offer bounties to all the sailors, English, Irish and Scotch, that can be induced to take service in her navy. Orders have also been given not to enrol nations of any other country, and this proceeding has been followed up at home by strict injunctions to the government officers at the different ports not to permit English sailors to leave the United Kingdom.

In proposing to fit out privateers in our ports Russia may have the ulterior design of embroiling us with the Western Powers; but if such be her object she will signally fail in it. There is too much good sense and too strong a detestation of the principles of despotism in this country for any of our citizens to be caught in such a trap. Even should a few adventurers be tempted by the inducements offered to listen to these agents, they would be deterred from embarking in such a venture by a wholesome apprehension of the consequences. In the present advanced state of civilization the privateering system would no longer be justified or tolerated. For men captured in such pursuits the only measure of justice would be the yardarm.

The Nebraska Struggle—The Abolitionist Meeting on Saturday.

If, some weeks ago, a disinterested observer of men and things at Washington had been asked from what quarter and on what ground it was reasonable to expect the first organized opposition to the administration policy, it is not at all likely that he would have hit upon the Nebraska question. He might have alluded to the impossibility of keeping up a delusive regard for the South, while free soilers monopolized the appointments in the North. He might have speculated on the chance of some convulsion overturning the Cabinet from its intrinsic weakness and rottenness. Had he been aware of the fraud by means of which Mr. Pierce was thrust upon the country, he might have thought his detection probable, and inferred from thence a prospect of a violent personal crusade against him. But all these probabilities would have sunk into the shade in comparison with the prospect of an opposition being organized on the rock of the spoils. Any man who saw, some weeks ago, the preparations then in progress for the division of some five hundred millions of dollars in the shape of sections of wild lands, extensions of patent rights and other monopolies, and appropriations of the surplus revenue among the crew of office holders, politicians and speculators at Washington, would have made up his mind without hesitation that this was the vulnerable point of the administration—this the breach through which its assailants would obviously attempt to storm its stronghold. There could be no doubt of the success of an organized attack in this quarter. The Cabinet was clearly a participant in all and the originator of many of the fraudulent schemes pending before Congress. Some of them had, by implication, received the sanction of the President in his message. Nor could any doubt

exist in the minds of unbiased men as to their character and complexion. With one or two exceptions, they were all flagrant attempts to rob the country. Whether the attempt was made in the shape of an application to renew the monopoly of a millionaire, or in that of a bill to relieve the distress of an opulent resident of Fifth avenue, or as a modest request for millions of acres of wild lands to aid speculators in issuing moonshine railway stock, the aim of the applicant was the same, and the results to the country and the treasury would have been precisely alike. No reasonable man could fail to see that, if a firm resistance were not made by the people, the enormous sum of five hundred millions of dollars, part in money, part in land, part in lucrative rights, would be absorbed and carried off by the politicians and their friends before the close of the session. In view of this monstrous swindle, all minor questions one would have imagined, would have been laid aside for the moment. The most cursory glance at the state of parties seemed clearly to indicate that this was the question on which the *débris* of the whig party, and the malcontents among the democrats would unite for the purpose of opposing the administration. Firmly combined on a platform opposed to the spoils and plunder systems at Washington, it was reasonable to suppose that they would have run the Cabinet hard, and would have paved the way for a vigorous if not a triumphant campaign in 1856.

This was what most men expected a few weeks ago. They have been disappointed. The platform on which an attempt is being made to organize an opposition to the government is merely the old ground of the Wilmot proviso conspirators—the venerable platform of the Hartford Convention of 1814—a platform which has been roughly put together at every political contest for the last forty years and has never yet assembled around it a respectable minority of voters. The "outs" among the politicians have disregarded the practical substantial question of the plunder at Washington, to buckle to an abstraction, relying solely on the prejudices of a portion of the North for its strength. The *débris* of the whig party, with Edward Everett at its head, have never said a word of the corruption prevailing at the capital. They are silent while five hundred millions are being abstracted from the pockets of the people, and have no thought for anything but Nebraska. Had they appealed to us as advocates of political integrity—had they come forward boldly to deny the right of Congress to vote away millions of acres of land for railroad projects, and millions of dollars in the perpetuation of monopolies—had they unflinchingly exposed the reeking corruption of the administration and their followers—and held out, by implication, some tangible prospect of honesty under a different set of men—they would have commanded an irresistible majority throughout the country. There would then have been no reason to complain of apathy among the people. Men of all stations and all parties would have flocked around such a platform as this. An opposition organized on this basis would really have effected some substantial benefit to the country, and would have paved the way for a real contest of principle at the next election. It would have reanimated the whig party, perhaps under a new name, and given it immense accessions of strength.

The reason why the disappointed politicians and disconsolate whigs did not take this ground is likewise a sufficient explanation of the course they did take. They did not attempt to expose or check the corruption at Washington, because they look forward to sharing the profits of a similar state of things, when they obtain power; and because its detection now would have precluded its re-establishment then. They took up the Nebraska question because they hope to make enough capital out of it to carry them into office at the next election. They are now endeavoring to plant the *débris* of the old whig party upon it, in the hope that it may prove a serviceable card for 1856.

Our opinion is that this course is as impolitic as it is unprincipled. We believe it will do no more good to the politicians than to the country. However skillfully the prejudices of the North may be fanned, signs are already abroad which prognosticate clearly enough that the anti-Nebraska platform will never rally round it a majority even of Northern votes. This abandonment of the practical questions of the day to fight about abstractions, and discuss purely speculative problems is too transparent to delude. The people see clearly enough that the whole thing is an electioneering trick; and would like to know, before they allow the country to be convulsed on the question, whether the repeal of the Missouri compromise would really bring forth any practical fruits at all, and whether Nebraska, if Douglas's measure pass, be really likely to adopt a system of slave labor or not. They want to have these points clearly settled and invested with immediate practical importance before they join in a quarrel which must embitter the relations between North and South, and may lead to the dissolution of the Union.

To the politicians who are raising such an outcry about the repeal of the Missouri compromise, neither the actual importance of the problem to be solved, nor the danger of disunion its discussion involves are matters of any consequence. All they want is a platform on which they may rise to power and grasp at the spoils. For this end they are ready to sacrifice the peace, prosperity, and permanency of the Union, and if to-day the masses in the North were so blind to their abiding interests as to listen to their call, it is by no means unlikely that the next few years would witness their triumph simultaneously with the destruction of the confederacy it is our first duty to guard.

JOHN M. BOTTS ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD.

We had made up our mind that our friend Botts had withdrawn to some congenial solitude to console himself for the failure of his last electioneering movements, and were sympathizing with Virginia on his loss, when Botts himself turns up with a document as long as one's arm against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. We presume that some one has told him that the whigs were about to erect a new platform on the basis of opposition to Mr. Douglas; and Mr. Botts, with that promptitude which is his most charming characteristic, rushes into the field at once armed cap à pie with his protest. It is satisfactory to think that we have at hand a champion so well fitted in every respect to encounter the redoubtable Botts. Captain Rynders is his man; perhaps somewhat superior to the doughty Virginian in point of literary attainments and social standing, but gifted with such Christian humility that he will be sure to waive these matters. He must look out for the *duello*. Sporting men may make up their heads. We back Rynders.

The Foreign Policy of this Administration—Answering Letter of Secretary Marcy.

We spread before our readers this morning, the richest treat of the season. We venture to say that an executive document embracing more important and interesting historical facts, more extraordinary revelations, or more valuable suggestions, has never emanated from the State Department. It throws the Kosztia letter completely into the shade. It gives a view so clear, so minute, so comprehensive and complete, of the transactions of our diplomatic corps in Europe, under the management of Marcy, that in perusing it the reader will be surprised as well as delighted at the immense amount of practical information which it embodies. It is as full of meat as an egg, and plain as a pike-staff in its exposition of our foreign policy under Gen. Pierce.

It appears that the public are indebted for this letter to our active confidential incognito who styles himself "Punch at Washington." From the letter itself, it seems that, becoming concerned on account of the "unpleasant controversies" resulting from the various attempts made by our Ministers abroad to gain admission to Court in the costume of Dr. Franklin, under different modifications, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations resolved to know all about it. To this end, it further appears they delegated their chairman, Mr. Mason, to call upon the President, and in a confidential way to ask him to communicate to the Senate all the facts, correspondence and papers relating to the troubles of Messrs. Soule, Belmont, Vroom, Buchanan, and others, upon costume; and all such other facts and suggestions as might be deemed useful for the information of the Senate. To this application of Mr. Mason we and the country indebted for the free and familiar exposition of all the matters in question, given in this beautiful and interesting off-hand confidential letter of Secretary Marcy.

Our Premier recommends several changes in our diplomatic corps. Among them he pointedly suggests the recall of Mr. Mason; but we are indeed surprised at Mr. Marcy's choice of a substitute, though it shows therein that he has much of that political sagacity which his friends have always awarded him. He proposes nothing more nor less than the appointment of JAMES GORDON BENNETT as Minister to France, as the surest method of hushing up the "Scarlet Letter"; but we say to Marcy and all concerned, that we cannot accept even the mission to France, short of an order or permit from the White House to publish that invaluable letter.

The plot of the French and English ambassadors, and certain members of the Spanish nobility, to overreach us in the acquisition of Cuba, by driving our whole legation out of Spain, and by a *coup d'état* against Queen Isabella, is a most astounding disclosure. The pluck of the elder and the younger Soule was perhaps all that averted the overthrow of Queen Isabella's government, and the establishment of an English and French protectorate at Madrid, which would have permanently closed the door against us as to the island of Cuba. Then, again, who does not admire the spirit of Marcy in requiring Mr. Seymour to call upon the Czar, and inquire of him whether he did or did not make certain highly offensive remarks against our government, in connection with the Kosztia letter, attributed to him in a private letter from St. Petersburg? And who does not admit the sagacity of Marcy in his wise observations upon the recall of George Sanders, decreed by the Cabinet?

But by far the most valuable things in this frank and familiar letter of Marcy, are his recommendations concerning our general European policy. He proposes, first, in the pending crisis, to stick fast to the safe and certain landmarks of "masterly inactivity." If we do nothing at all, we can surely give no offence. Next, he proposes the repeal of the circulars of June last upon diplomatic costume, and that our diplomats shall conform to the fashions of the Court to which they may be severally assigned, excepting a square democratic patch in some conspicuous place upon the breeches, marked "FIFTY CENTS," as a symbol of our republican economy and simplicity.

We have thus the entire schedule of our European diplomats and diplomacy, in what has been done, and in what is proposed, laid down in black and white. Excepting the gold lace and black velvet disturbances, nothing much has been done; and it is proposed to do nothing. If this policy, with the aid of that democratic patch, does not secure our neutrality with all the powers of Europe, including Russia and Turkey, we don't know what will. The editor of the London journals have asserted that we have no foreign policy. Let them read the letter of Marcy, and be convinced of their mistake. Let everybody read it. It is a great State paper, great and rich, full of good stiff common sense; and it may be a long time before we shall have such another.

HOW THE STREETS ARE CLEANED.—Mr. George White, Superintendent of Streets, is quite indignant at the imputation thrown upon the street cleaning department by Alderman Mott, and pronounces the whole story "a base and malicious fabrication." We can well understand the causes of Mr. White's peevishness; when the whole city is reeking with mud, and idle boys, with bitter irony, are raising funeral heaps to the memory of Arcularius and himself at every corner, Mr. White could hardly be expected to preserve his equanimity. So far as the story he denies is concerned, however, we beg to say that we are thoroughly convinced of its substantial accuracy and truth. There were some little errors of dates in our first account, which we take this opportunity of correcting. It was some two years ago (not since Mr. Mott's election as Alderman,) that that gentleman complained at the office of the street cleaning department, of the filth in Fourteenth street. It was then that the clerk or some official in the office showed him the book containing entries of payments made on account of cleaning that street; these Mr. Mott loudly proclaimed to be false, offering to prove their falsehood by the evidence of every householder in the street. For his pains he was threatened with forcible expulsion, and matters went on as smoothly as ever.

We repeat, we have a firm belief that these facts were so, despite anything that Mr. George White may think fit to allege to the contrary. If, as that functionary alleges, "no book has ever been kept in the office wherein the several streets cleaned were enumerated, and an entry made of the cost of cleaning the same," then we say that the neglect to have such a book is utterly disgraceful to the department. A pretty excuse indeed for dirty streets and reckless expenditures to tell us that no book has ever been kept! How are we to know that the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been raised for the purpose

within the last few years have been spent on the streets? Here we have three facts admitted on all hands. 1. About two hundred thousand dollars are levied on the city annually for cleaning the streets. 2. The streets are not cleaned. 3. The Superintendent of Streets admits that "no book is kept in which the several streets cleaned are enumerated and an entry made of the cost of cleaning the same." Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

The incident affords a further argument in favor of changing the whole system of our city government. So long as our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and our Superintendent of Streets are elected by the people, and independent of the Mayor and Board, the evils of which we now complain will continue to exist. Subordinate officers who hold their offices by the same tenure as their superiors can never be expected to be under the control of the latter; and without some efficient controlling power, the municipal departments will inevitably perform their work carelessly and extravagantly. The evil lies at the root of the system; we must revert to the old federal plan, repeal our present charter and vest the appointing of the several heads of departments in the Mayor and Aldermen, if we want to have a sound and good government, economy in the civil expenditures and clean streets.

THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR AND THE ANTICIPATED RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.—SPECULATION AND THE INDIVIDUAL CREDIT SYSTEM.—In another column we have presented some interesting facts connected with the present high price of breadstuffs and its effects upon the community, but more particularly upon the working classes. The enormous increase in the price of flour during the past three or four months may be attributed, not to the scarcity of the article here, but to the anticipated demand for it in Europe, the operations of speculators, and partly to the remarkable extent to which the system of individual credit is carried. The last news from Europe must have an upward tendency on the flour market; and in the event of a general war, which would shut up the great granaries on that continent, the price will probably exceed that of 1837, when flour was thirteen dollars a barrel. Rents now are also at an unprecedentedly high rate, and next year they will be still higher. What will be the effect of this condition of things it is difficult at present to predict, but there must be a limit to it soon. It may be said that these high prices cannot last longer than a year at the utmost—that in view of the increased demand for breadstuffs in Europe twice the quantity of land will be put under cultivation next year; but can the great mass of our laborers and mechanics, who are entirely dependent on their wages for support—can they subsist for twelve long months on expectation? When they are urged by present necessities they very seldom stop to think of future prospects. Besides, there is no certainty that our agricultural products will be doubled in that time, or that the foreign demand for them will not be greater. In the event of a general European war we must expect a large reduction in the agricultural labor of all the nations involved in it, and a consequent decrease in the cereal and other products of each country. To supply the want caused by this decrease we shall export twice or three times the quantity at present sent to Europe, when speculators, taking advantage of the great demand, will raise it to perhaps even a higher price than it has ever been sold for.

The individual credit system, it is true, by fostering a spirit of extravagance, gives increased employment to the working classes; but it must end in a financial revolution, when the poor suffer for the prodigality of the rich. After the financial revolution of 1837 thousands were thrown out of employment and a general depression followed; but property of all kinds, which had become unnaturally inflated, came down to its real value. We are now rapidly tending towards this state of things; we see the greatest extravagance exhibited in the style of living of those who are called rich, but who are actually dependent for all they possess upon their credit; speculation was never more rife than at present, and real estate is more valuable now than was ever known before. There is an appearance of prosperity, and every one is employed; but the basis of this prosperity is not stable, and the day is not far distant that will see the end of it.

HONOR IN MISSISSIPPI.—The apprehensions to which the recent election in Mississippi gave rise are being fully justified. Some unfortunate individual whose conscience is not yet hardened to the Mississippian standard moved a resolution the other day in the House of Representatives to declare the \$5,000,000 of State bonds issued in favor of the Union Bank good and valid. It was negatived by a vote of sixty against eighteen. Another resolution to appoint a committee to devise a scheme for paying the bonds was likewise negatived, by a vote of seventy-three to seven. These figures will become interesting when Mississippi wants to build railroads or other works of internal improvement, and sends her agents into the market with bonds to sell. She will feel the consequences far more severely than the creditors she is defrauding.

OPPOSITION TO INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

We see that the Richmond *Enquirer* has taken sides with the publishers against the authors, and insists on the preservation of piracy. Its plea is similar to that which was raised some time ago in this city, namely that British authors are paid "sufficiently" by their own countrymen, and ought not to claim further remuneration from us. May we ask who is to be the judge of the "sufficiency" of the remuneration? Is the purchaser to be the sole arbiter of the value of